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Society of the Cincinnati. North Carolina

MINUTES

On Saturday, the 10th day of April, 1915, at 11 A. M., the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati held its Annual Meeting in the parlor of the Hotel Lafayette, at Fayetteville, North Carolina.

PRESENT:

Hon. Wilson Gray Lamb, *President.*
Mr. John Collins Daves, *Vice-President.*
Mr. Marshall DeLancey Haywood, *Secretary.*
Mr. Walter DeLyle Carstarphen, *Treasurer.*
Mr. John Bradley Lord, *Assistant Secretary.*
Mr. Bennehan Cameron, *Assistant Treasurer.*
Right Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, *Chaplain.*
Brigadier-General Charles Lukens Davis, U. S. A.
Medical Director Nelson MacPherson Ferebee, U. S. N.
Commodore William Stetson Hogg, U. S. N.
Mr. Samuel A'Court Ashe.
Mr. Haywood Clark.
Mr. Walter Wellington Watt.
Hon. Oliver Hicks Harrison Allen.
Dr. Henry Andrews Cotten.
Mr. James Boyd.
Hon. James Dobbin McNeill, of the Delaware Society.
Mr. William Fitzhugh Williams, of the Virginia Society.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Lamb, and prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Bishop

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Cheshire. The Original Institution of the Order was then read by General Davis. The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the Society were read and approved. The Minutes of the proceedings of the Standing Committe, since the last meeting of the Society, were read and approved.

Then the President, Mr. Lamb, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:

I congratulate the Society that we have the privilege of holding our Annual Meeting in this historic city. It was here that the army of the Royalists was embodied, and from here—the home of Flora MacDonald—that it marched to overwhelming defeat by the patriots at Moore's Creek Bridge. Believing that their oath of allegiance to the British King bound them to maintain the authority of the Crown, these Loyalists ventured all in defense of the right of the Mother Country to govern the Colonies. While we cannot approve their mistaken judgment, we are free to admire their recognition of what they believed to be their solemn obligations. It must not be understood that this section was exclusively Tory, for among our Cincinnati membership today are the descendants of Hadley, Porterfield, and others who fought and bled to establish the independence of our country.

It was here in 1789 that the Federal Constitution was ratified, thereby making North Carolina a State of the American Union. The city bears the name of America's greatest friend—the incomparable champion of Liberty, the Marquis de Lafayette, who visited this city on a tour late in his life.

No city in North Carolina has a more splendid reputation for generous "Southern hospitality," and, judging by the courtesies already extended to us, I am sure our stay will be most happy and pleasant.

The Hon. James Dobbin McNeill, Mayor of the City of Fayetteville, and a member of the Delaware Society, was then introduced and welcomed the Society to Fayetteville, expressing his pleasure that this city had been chosen as the place for the present meeting, where the original Society had met on July 5, 1784 and July 4, 1785.

Mr. McNeill having called the attention of the Society to the patriotic resolutions passed by the Cape Fear Patriots at "Liberty Point," Fayetteville, North Carolina, June 20th, 1775, it was ordered that the same be spread on the Minutes as a memorial of the patriotism of the signers. These Resolutions were as follows:

The actual commencement of hostilites against the Continent by the British troops, in the bloody scene on the 19th of April last, near Boston, the increase of arbitrary impositions from a wicked and despotic Ministry, and the dread of instigated insurrections in the colonies, are causes sufficient to drive an oppressed people to the use of arms. We, therefore, the subscribers, of Cumberland County, holding ourselves bound by the most sacred of all obligations, the duty of good citizens toward an injured country, and thoroughly convinced, that, under our distressed circumstances, we shall be justified in resisting force by force, do unite ourselves under every tie of religion and honor, and associate as a band in her defence against every foe, hereby solemnly engaging that whenever our Continental or Provincial Councils shall decree it necessary, we will go forth and be ready to sacrefice our lives and fortunes to secure her freedom and safety. This obligation to continue in full force until a reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and America, upon constitutional principles, an event we most ardently desire; and we will hold all those persons inimical to the liberty of the colonies, who shall refuse to subscribe to this Association; and we will in all things follow the advice of our General Committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order and the safety of individual and private property.

Signed :

Robert Rowan,	Theophilus Evans,	Samuel Carver,
Lewis Barge,	Thomas Moody,	David Shepard,
Maurice Nowlan,	Jos. De Lespind,	Micajah Farrell,
Lewis Powell,	Arthur Council,	John Wilson,
Martin Leonard,	John Oliver,	James Emmet,
George Fletcher,	Charles Stevens,	Aaron Vardey,
Walter Murray,	William Herrin,	John Parker,
David Evans,	Robert Verner,	Philip Herrin,
John Elwell,	David Dunn,	James Gee,
Joseph Green,	Simon Banday,	Wm. White,
Robert Green,	John Jones,	Joshua Hadley,
Robert Carver,	Robert Council,	William Blocker.
Samuel Hollingsworth,		William Carver.

The Standing Committee having favorably considered the applications for membership of the following named gentlemen, and their names being separately presented for confirmation and admission to the Society, they were duly admitted as members of the Society, in accordance with Section 2 of Article II. of the By-Laws :

John Gray Blount, of Memphis, Tenn., great-great-grandson of Colonel Jacob Blount, Original Member.

Ernest Mathews Green, of New Bern, N. C., great-grandson of Lieutenant Joseph Green, Rule of 1854.

William McRee, of St. Louis, Mo., great-grandson of Major Griffiith John McRee, Original Member.

Bennett Dunlap Nelme, of Ansonville, N. C., great-great-grandnephew of Lieutenant-Colonel James Ingram, Died in the Service.

Porter Grier Polk, of Danville, Pa., great-great-grandnephew of Lieutenant Thomas Polk, Died in the Service.

Sterling Clack Robertson, of Phoenix, Ariz., great-great-grandnephew of Major Charles Robertson, Rule of 1854.

William Alexander Smith, of Ansonville, N. C., great-great-grandson of Lieutenant Hugh Montgomery, Died in the Service.

The Treasurer, Mr. Carstarphen, submitted the following Report :

Plymouth, North Carolina,
February 22, 1915.

North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati :

Gentlemen—Your Treasurer would submit to you the following financial report of the Society :

Principal.

February 22, 1914—Cash on hand	$	417.75
February 22, 1915—Entrance Fees received		567.25
Total cash	$	985.00
May 6, 1914—Cost of Bond purchased		875.00
Balance cash on hand	$	110.00

The purchase of the above Bond was authorized by the Standing Committee. This is a $1,000 Bond of the Athens Terminal Co., first mortgage, interest 5 per cent., payable January and July, and matures July 1, 1937.

PERMANENT FUND.

5 Bonds, State of Virginia, 3%, Registered	$5,000.00
2 Bonds, United Railways and Electric Co., 4%, Registered	2,000.00
2 Bonds, Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., 4%, Registered	2,000.00
1 Bond, Colorado and Southern Railway Co., 4%, Registered	1,000.00
1 Bond, Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co., 4%	1,000.00
1 Bond, Annapolis Gas and Electric Light Co., 5%	1,000.00
1 Bond, Northwestern Terminal Railway Co., 5%	1,000.00
1 Bond, Athens Terminal Co., 5%	1,000.00
Deposit in Saving Bank of Baltimore	110.00
	$14,110.00

INCOME.

February 22, 1914—Cash on hand		$ 61.75
February 22, 1915—Amount received during the year		593.67
Total cash		$655.42
February 22, 1915—Amount expended	$369.08	
Amount transferred to the Triennial Fund	200.00	
		569.08
Balance cash on hand		$ 86.34

There was $200 transferred from income to the Triennial Fund for the fiscal year ending February 22, 1915. The amount was deposited in the Central Savings Bank of Baltimore and the annual interest on this fund at 3½ per cent., amounted to $50.16.

TRIENNIAL FUND.

February 22, 1915—Central Savings Bank of Baltimore	$1,626.02

There was a $100 contribution received from a member of the Society to be applied toward the expenses of our Society in entertaining the General Society, at Asheville in May of 1917, and it is hoped that many more members will during this year make contributions toward this fund, which will be designated "Special Triennial Fund." The above amount was deposited in the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co. of Baltimore, and the interest on the above fund, to date at 3 per cent., amounts to $1.40.

SPECIAL TRIENNIAL FUND.

February 22, 1915—Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co. of Balto.	$101.40

The following were the amounts of the Permanent Funds of the Thirteen State Societies, as reported to the meeting of the General Society, at Baltimore, May 13, 1914:

(1)	Pennsylvania	$82,284.70	Continued Existence.
(2)	Massachusetts	74,493.75	Continued Existence.
(3)	New York	47,000.00	Continued Existence.
(4)	New Jersey	26,000.00	Continued Existence.
(5)	Virginia	21,272.42	Reorganized July 26, 1889.
(6)	Connecticut	18,000.00	Reorganized July 4, 1888.
(7)	Rhode Island	15,190.37	Reorganized December 12, 1877.
(8)	North Carolina	14,000.00	Reorganized April 4, 1896.
(9)	Maryland	9,000.00	Continued Existence.
(10)	New Hampshire	7,015.50	Reorganized July 4, 1896.
(11)	South Carolina	6,100.00	Continued Existence.
(12)	Delaware	2,785.00	Reorganized February 22, 1895.
(13)	Georgia	2,363.00	Reorganized March 4, 1899.
Total		$325,504.74	

It is shown that North Carolina stood eighth in the Thirteen State Societies, among which six have had continued existence and seven have been reorganized. Since the Triennial of 1911, when the fund of the North Carolina Society amounted to $12,382.15, it has increased by the amount of $1,617.85.

I submit herewith written report of Auditing Committee.

Very respectfully,

WALTER D. CARSTARPHEN, *Treasurer.*

Messrs. Bartlett S. Johnston and H. Ashton Ramsay, the Auditing Committee, appointed by the President of the Society, reported in writing that they had examined the accounts of the Treasurer, and the securities in his charge, and found same to be correct. The report was accepted.

The Vice-President, Mr. Daves, read the following report on membership :

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA,

April 10, 1915.

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI:

GENTLEMEN—Since the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati was reorganized at Raleigh, North Carolina, on 4th April, 1896, there have been admitted to date above, inclusive, the following members:

ORIGINAL.

Members admitted to the Society	87
Less dead*	25
Members at present in the Society	62

All of the 65 known original members of the Society are now represented in it with the exception of the rights of Lieutenant Robert Hays, and of Major Reading Blount, which are held in abeyance for minor heirs, and that of Lieutenant Thomas Clark, whose representative died just before the meeting.

DIED IN THE SERVICE.

Members admitted to the Society	26
Less dead	6
Members at present in the Society	20

RULE OF 1854.

Members admitted to the Society	56
Less dead	6
Members at present in the Society	50

HEREDITARY MEMBERSHIP.

Original Member Rights	62
Died in the Service Rights	20
Rule of 1854 Rights	50
Total	132

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

Members elected by the Society	9
Less 2 dead and 3 transferred to hereditary membership	5
Members at present in the Society	4

The following were the numbers of the hereditary members of the Thirteen State Societies, as reported to the meeting of the General Society at Baltimore, Md., May 13, 1914:

(1)	Virginia	137	Reorganized July 26, 1889.
(2)	North Carolina	128	Reorganized April 4, 1896.
(3)	Massachusetts	110	Continued Existence.
(4)	New York	86	Continued Existence.
(5)	Maryland	71	Continued Existence.
(6)	New Jersey	69	Continued Existence.
(7)	Rhode Island	68	Reorganized December 12,1877.
(8)	Connecticut	57	Reorganized July 4, 1888.
(9)	Pennsylvania	55	Continued Existence.
(10)	South Carolina	51	Continued Existence.
(11)	New Hampshire	48	Reorganized July 4, 1896.
(12)	Delaware	30	Reorganized February 22, 1895.
(13)	Georgia	29	Reorganized March 4, 1899.
	Total	939	

It is thus shown that North Carolina with its 128 members stood second in the Thirteen State Societies, among which six have had continued existence and seven were reorganized, a gratifying increase since the Triennial of 1911, when North Carolina stood second with a membership of 117.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN C. DAVES, *Vice-President.*

Mr. Bennehan Cameron, the Chairman of the Triennial Committee, reported that on account of the great war abroad and the financial disturbance, which it had brought about in the United States and especially in the South, it was thought best not to send out a circular letter to our members, asking their financial aid for the Triennial Meeting in Asheville, in May of 1917, until after our Annual Meeting in April of 1916. The report was approved.

The Secretary, Mr. Haywood, having discovered the following petition in the archives of the State, read it to the Society, which ordered it printed in the Minutes. This petition was presented to the Legislature of 1784, which however took no action on it.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE HUMBLE PETITION AND REMONSTRANCE OF
SUNDRY OF THE INHABITANTS OF CHATHAM COUNTY

Sheweth, THAT your Petitioners are very much alarmed at a Mode lately Instituted by the Officers of the late Continental Army Whereby they are to be a Distinct Society or Order by the Name of Cincinnati which we conceive to be inconsistant with our Republican Principles, and will naturally tend to create individious distinctions, and in the end, will finally produce a Race of Hereditary Patricians and Nobility. And as these Officers were taken from among the Mass of the People formerly without distinction We wish them to return again to be common Citizens without appropriating all the Glory and Honour of the late happy Revolution to themselves; And we think it a mark of extreme Pride in them to wish, or desire any distinction more than a Common Free Citizen of America which (together with the Laurels they have won) we think is a Name sufficient to Compensate for any service they, or any other set of Men on the Globe could perform; And as we are informed they are determined to solicit your Honorable Body for a Charter the more to make it paramount and binding on Us. We therefore pray you will not grant to that Society any Charter, or distinction

of Honour more than any of the Militia of this State, whose Lives and Fortunes were equally exposed to the Ravages of the Enemy and distresses of a long Expensive & Calamitous War. And as the delay of suppressing or discountenancing so presumptious a design may be attended with dangerous Consequences.

We therefore humbly hope so dangerous an innovation of our Liberty's may be immediately subverted and that your Honrs. will forthwith Annihilate the same and not postpone it for future Consideration But that your Honrs. out of your great Wisdom will take the premisses into Consideration and adopt such measures as may for ever hereafter secure the peace Tranquility and happiness of our State and prevent any of the members of the aforesaid Order from holding or Enjoying any Post of Honour or Profit.

And your Petrs. as in duty bound
will ever pray, &c. &c.

The Vice-President, Mr. Daves, asked leave to have the following also printed in the Minutes, which was approved.

Extract—Journals of Congress,
Vol. III., P. 657. Ed. 1823.

Monday, August 13, 1781.

Congress took into consideration a report of the Board of War of the 20th July; and thereupon,

Ordered, That the Board of War draw warrants on the Pay-Master General in favor of the several officers of the Army of these States, lately prisoners of war in South Carolina and Georgia, for six months nominal pay in the new emission.

In consequence of this order of Congress, Captain John Daves, on duty with his regiment in North Carolina, where, shortly after the Battle of Eutaw Springs, it had been sent to hold in check the Tories, who had become troublesome and had carried off Gov. Burke from Hillsboro, was sent to Philadelphia by his brother officers to collect their much needed back pay. Arrived at Philadelphia he addressed the folowing letter to the President of Congress:

State Records of North Carolina,
Vol. XVII., P. 1050-1053

Philadelphia, Dec. 6th, 1781.

Sir:

In consequence of the Resolution of Congress of the 13th of August, directing six months nominal pay to the officers lately prisoners of war in South Carolina and Georgia, I have come from North Carolina for the purpose of receiving the same for the officers of that State; and on application to the Secretary at War, find that he does not think himself authorized to grant warrants, as the execution of this resolution was vested in the Board of War.

I beg the favour of your Excellency to lay this matter before Congress for their determination therein.

My expenses coming here have been great, particularly to me, who am an officer, and they are accumulating daily in this expensive city, so that should there be a difficulty in this matter, and I should not get my portion, agreeably to the above resolution I should not be able either to stay here or to return.

Your Excellency and Congress will please to excuse me for giving them this trouble.

I am with sincere regard, Sir,
Your Excellency's ob't. humble servant,
JOHN DAVES,
Captain in 2nd N. C. Battalion.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

There is no direct reply to this letter, but a few days after it was written the following very discouraging resolution was passed by Congress:

Friday, December 14, 1781.

On a report of the Secretary at War, to whom was referred sundry applications of particular officers,

Resolved, That in future no particular warrants be issued in favor of any officers in actual service in the Line of any State, for pay or subsistence, but that at all times they draw their pay and subsistence with the regiment to which they respectively belong, from the Paymaster of such regiment.

In response to this Captain Daves makes a manly and pathetic appeal as fol'ows:

PHILADELPHIA, 14th Dec., 1781.

SIR:

The petition I laid before Congress the other day in behalf of the officers of the State of North Carolina, and referred to that body by the Secretary at War, appears to me not to have been acted upon agreeably to the instructions of Congress, so far as the same respects myself, and therefore I am necessitated to state the matter to them anew:

In consequence of the resolution of the 13th of August, directing the six months pay to the officers lately prisoners in South Carolina and Georgia, I came here from North Carolina to receive the proportion for the officers of that State. Now as Congress have seen fit to repeal the said resolution, it will be exceedingly hard and distressing to me, who have been so long a prisoner, and who have travelled four hundred and fifty miles to receive the supplies promised by Congress, and to be disappointed. It could not be supposed that the three months real pay was an object to draw me here, but as I am disappointed in obtaining the

supply for the other officers, it is an object of importance to receive it as without it I shall not be able to return.

I hope Congress will order this provision for me, my situation being widely different from one who comes to solicit them for favors. I came for what had been promised, and not to solicit anything anew; and, Sir, as it is judged best for the welfare of the whole to repeal the resolution, I beg that Congress would allow me so much as will bear my expenses back to Carolina in any way they approve. I am unhappy upon being informed that the principal difficulty in this matter is in setting a precedent which Congress must avoid; but, Sir, I hope it will be remembered that the resolution of the 13th of August drew me here, and in consequence thereof I am compelled to this measure.

I pray your Excellency to excuse the trouble of this second letter, which I beg you to lay before Congress.

I am, with due respect, Sir,
Your Excellency's most ob't servant,
JOHN DAVES,
Captain North Carolina Line.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

It does not appear that action of any kind, whether favorable or otherwise, was had on this appeal.

The decease of three members of the Society, since its last Annual Meeting, being reported, the following Memorials were ordered spread upon the Minutes:

JOHN GRAY BLOUNT,

Born at "San Souci," Washington, N. C., 20th November, 1831.
Died at Washington, N. C., 18th December, 1914.
Great-grandson of Colonel Jacob Blount, Deputy Paymaster-General, Continental Army, an Original Member.

Major Blount was one of the revivers of the dormant North Carolina Society, at Raleigh, on April 4, 1896, and one of its charter members. He was the eldest son of Thomas Harvey Blount and Elizabeth Mutter Blount, who was the eldest son of John Gray Blount and Mary Harvey, who was the second son of Colonel Jacob Blount and Barbara Gray.

In his youth, as well as in the later years, Major Blount was a notably handsome man, of fine carriage, great courtesy and refinement of manner, a typical gentleman of the old school. He was extremely popular, and beloved by his contemporaries, most of whom have long since passed to their reward.

Major Blount was educated at the best schools of the time, and at an early age entered upon a mercantile career. He resided in New York city for a number of years where he was associated in business with a

well-known firm—one of the closest friends of his early manhood was Mr. Stephen Luynes of that city.

Leaving that city he came to his native town and engaged in business and enjoyed a well-earned prosperity until the Civil War, with its disastrous effect swept away most of his fortune, along with unnumbered others. At the beginning of hostilities, Major Blount entered the services of the Confederate States, October 21, 1861, as Quartermaster, with rank of lieutenant, in Rodman's Artillery, of which the late Judge William Blount Rodman, his cousin was captain. Later on he was promoted to major and served with other commands until the close of the war. His service to the State and to the Confederacy was faithful and honored. After 1865, he again entered the mercantile circle of the town, but in 1874 he was elected to the office of Clerk of the Court of Beaufort County, which office he filled acceptably for a number of years. After this he became associated with the Hon. Chas. F. Warren as clerk in his law office. The careful pains-taking work done by Major Blount in both these positions has never been excelled, and are monuments to his industry, neatness, dispatch and faithful zeal. It has often been said that the Clerk's office was never so neatly kept as during the administration of Major Blount.

December 12, 1853, he married Elizabeth, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. David B. Perry, a wealthy planter of Beaufort County. Their married life was long and peculiarly happy. Mrs. Blount preceded her husband to the Great Beyond a few years ago, and since that time, in his declining years he has been most tenderly ministered unto by his resident daughters, especially by the youngest, Miss Margaret Blount, who rarely left his side.

He is survived by two sons, Mr. David P. Blount, of Norfolk, Va.; Mr. John G. Blount, Jr., of Memphis, Tenn.—his eldest son, Thomas H. Blount, died some years ago in Birmingham, and by his daughters, Mrs. Chas. F. Warren, Mrs. John K. Hoyt, Miss Mary Blount and Miss Margaret Blount, of this city; numerous grandchildren, among whom are Mr. Frederick Warren, a brilliant journalist of Chicago, and Mr. Lindsay Warren, a promising young attorney of this city. Mrs. James K. Hatton, one of our most loved citizens, is a surviving sister; the late Dr. W. A. Blount and Mr. Thomas H. Blount were his younger brothers.

It was granted to Major Blount to enjoy in a large measure the esteem and good will of his fellowmen throughout a well-spent life.

JOHN MYERS BLOUNT,

Born at Washington, N. C., 16th October, 1839.

Died at Cooleemee, N. C., 19th January, 1915.

Grandson of Major Reading Blount, 2nd Regiment North Carolina Continental Infantry, an Original Member.

Mr. Blount was one of the revivers of the dormant North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati at Raleigh on April 4, 1896, and one of its

charter members. He was the eldest son of Wiley Blount and Deliah Blackmore, who was the eldest son of Major Reading Blount and Lucy Harvey.

Mr. Blount served in the Confederate Army, throughout the Civil War, he settled at Mocksville, N. C., where he was elected Mayor of the town, then he moved to Cooleemee and was the Recorder of the town. He left a widow, two daughters and one son, John Myers Blount, now 15 years old.

The following sketch of his propositus, Major Reading Blount, written by our Secretary, Mr. Marshall DeLancey Haywood, is from the *Biographical History of North Carolina*, being reprinted by permission of the publisher of that work, Charles L. Van Noppen, of Greensboro, N. C.:

READING BLOUNT.

One of North Carolina's distinguished Revolutionary officers, serving as Major in the Continental Line, was Reading Blount. After peace had returned, this gentleman's service in the militia troops of the State gained for him the rank of Major-General.

He was a native of the County of Beaufort, and was born on the 22nd of February, 1757, in that part of Beaufort which was later erected into a new county and called Pitt. The latter county was established when he was a child three years old, and hence his earliest recorded services designate him as a citizen of Pitt, though he afterwards removed to the town of Washington, in that part of the original county which still bore the name of Beaufort. The family of Blount, as elsewhere noted in this work, is generally regarded as having been seated in North Carolina at an earlier time than any other family whose surname is now extant.

Reading Blount was a son of Colonel Jacob Blount, Paymaster of North Carolina Troops in the Revolutionary War, by his first wife, Barbara Gray, of Bertie County. Colonel Jacob Blount was a son of Thomas Blount, whose wife was Anne Reading. Thomas Blount also had a son named Reading, uncle of the subject of this sketch. Thomas, the elder, settled in the vicinity of what is now Beaufort County about 1673. He is thought to have been a younger brother of James Blount, who settled in Chowan Precinct in 1669.

The subject of the present sketch, Reading Blount, was only nineteen years old when the Provincial Congress of North Carolina elected him a Captain, on the 16th of April, 1776. On the day following, he was mustered into the Fifth North Carolina Continental Regiment, commanded by Colonel Edward Buncombe. This regiment fought in the operations against Sir Henry Clinton in the winter of 1776-1777; and in the spring of 1777 marched northward and joined Washington's main army. At Brandywine, on September 11th, and at Germantown on October 4th, the Fifth Regiment was engaged; and in the latter battle

its brigade commander, General Francis Nash, together with Colonel Buncombe and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Irwin, both of the Fifth, Captain Jacob Turner of the Third, and Lieutentant John McCann of the Sixth Regiment, were all either killed on the field or mortally wounded, while many other officers were wounded less seriously. Colonel Buncombe was also taken prisoner, dying in captivity. The Fifth Regiment having lost its two principal officers, and other regiments being greatly reduced, the North Carolina Troops were re-arranged shortly thereafter; and, on the 12th of May, 1778, Captain Blount was promoted to the rank of Major, being then assigned to the Second Continental Regiment, under the command of Colonel John Patten. Like Blount, Colonel Patten was a citizen of Beaufort County.

After creditable services in the northern campaigns, Major Blount was ordered southward; and we next find him as one of the battalion commanders at the Battle of Eutaw Springs, in South Carolina, on the 8th of September, 1781, where he distinguished himself under the leadership of Brigadier-General Jethro Sumner. Major Blount remained in the army until mustered out at the close of the war. He was one of the original members of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, as was also his father, Paymaster Jacob Blount.

At the sessions of 1786 and 1787, Major Blount represented Pitt County in the North Carolina House of Commons. He later removed his residence to Beaufort County. On December 12, 1800, the Legislature elected him Major-General of the First Division of the Militia of North Carolina.

General Blount's wife was Lucy Harvey, daughter of Colonel Miles Harvey (son of the patriot John Harvey), and he has many descendants now living.

The death of General Reading Blount occurred at Washington in Beaufort County, North Carolina, on the 13th of October, 1807.

DeLancey Astor Kane, LL.B., U. S. M. A.

Late Second Lieutenant, United States Army.

Born at Newport, R. I., 28th August, 1844.

Died at New Rochelle, N. Y., 4th April, 1915.

Collateral representative of Lieutenant Thomas Clark, 4th Regiment North Carolina Continental Infantry, an Original Member.

DeLancey Astor Kane was admitted to the Society February 22, 1904, he was the second son of DeLancey Kane and Louisa Langdon, who was the second son of Oliver Kane and Eliza Clark, who was the eldest daughter of John Innes Clark and Lydia Bowen, who was the third son of Thomas Clark, Sr. and Barbara Murray, who was the father of James Clark, who was the father of Lieutenant Thomas, who was unmarried.

The following article about our late member is taken from the "New York Times:"

Colonel DeLancy Astor Kane, the sportsman, who has been credited with being the father of coaching in America, died last night at his home, "Davenport Neck," New Rochelle.

Colonel Kane was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1868 and was a Lieutenant in the First Cavalry, U. S. A., from 1868 to 1870. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and was graduated in 1873 from the Columbia Law School in this city. Colonel Kane married Eleanora Iselin, daughter of Adrian Iselin, of New York, and they had one child, DeLancey Iselin Kane.

With the late Colonel William Jay Colonel Kane founded the Coaching Club of New York in 1876. He had acquired his fondness for horses while in the Cavalry and his taste for coaching during his stay in England. One Spring in the early seventies Colonel Kane and Colonel Jay were strolling down Fourth Avenue when they passed a carriage maker's establishment, according to the story told of the founding of the club, and noticed an old-fashioned driving coach outside. They bought it immediately. Colonel Jay procured a thoroughbred horse Colonel Kane supplied the other from his family stock. A cab horse and another completed the quartet with which the two started the first private coach and four seen in Fifth Avenue.

The Kanes trace their ancestry back to the days of Queen Elizabeth and her successors, when the ancient family of nobles bearing the name of O'Kane was deprived of its extensive lands in County Londonderry and part of County Antrim, Ireland. John O'Kane came to this country in 1752, and dropped the prefix from his name. At the time of the Revolution he lived on his estate, Sharyvogne, Dutchess County, N. Y., and being a Royalist, was included in the confiscation directed against supporters of that cause. He lost all his property and returned to England with his brother, Captain Kane, who had served in the Royalist forces in the war. John Kane's eldest son, John, Jr., stayed in this country and became one of New York's foremost merchants.

One of his sons was J. Grenville Kane, long secretary of the Union Club. The second son, Elisha Kane, married a daughter of General Robert Van Renssaler. Among the descendants of the family's different branches have been many men of distinction, including Judge John K. Kane of the United States District Court in Pennsylvania; Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the arctic explorer, and General Thomas Lawrence Kane, commander of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Brigade in the Civil War.

Colonel DeLancey Astor Kane's father was DeLancey Kane, and his mother before her marriage was Louisa Langdon, whose mother was Dorothea Astor, daughter of the first John Jacob Astor.

His wife, who inherited a large fortune, was a Catholic, and the Colonel was converted to that faith in 1897, although he had been a vestryman of Trinity Church in New Rochelle. He became a member of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church in New Rochelle, which was built by

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his mother-in-law, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Sr., at a cost of $200,000. His title of Colonel came to him as a member of the Governor's staff.

Colonel Kane was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Country, Coaching, New York Yacht, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

By a resolution unanimously adopted, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the meeting for the following officers, etc., of the Society:

OFFICERS—President, Wilson Gray Lamb; Vice-President, John Collins Daves; Secretary, Marshall DeLancey Haywood; Treasurer, Walter DeLyle Carstarphen; Assistant Secretary, John Bradley Lord; Assistant Treasurer, Bennehan Cameron; and Chaplain, Right Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE ORDER—Delegates, Wilson Gray Lamb, Charles Lukens Davis, U. S. A., Bennehan Cameron, Walter DeLyle Carstarphen, and John Bradley Lord. Alternates, William Hall Harris, James Alston Cabell, William Eve Bush, Walter Wellington Watt, and Nelson MacPherson Ferebee, U. S. N.

MEMBER OF THE STANDING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY—John Collins Daves.

No further business coming before the meeting, it adjourned *sine die*.

MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

Note.—After the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. McNeill entertained the members with an afternoon automobile ride to points of interests in Fayetteville and its vicinity. The annual dinner of the Society was held in the evening at the Hotel Lafayette.

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